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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/501,159	07/13/2004	Tetsu Watanabe	SON-2599	5399
7590	11/27/2007		EXAMINER	
Ronald P Kananen Rader Fishman & Grauer 1233 20th Street N W Suite 501 Washington, DC 20036			GOMA, TAWFIK A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2627	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/501,159	WATANABE ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Tawfik Goma	2627	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 March 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to the amendments filed on 3/08/2007 and 8/31/2007.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 21 and 22 recite the limitation "the first collimator lens moves" in lines 1-2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. The claim will be interpreted to read "the first collimator lens moving means moves..."

Specification

The substitute specification filed on 3/08/2007 is accepted and has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 4-10, 16 and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Watanabe (JP 2001-297457).

Regarding claims 1 and 16, Watanabe discloses a flying head type optical head apparatus, comprising: a fixed arm (11 A, fig. 1); a suspension (12, fig. 1), an end of which is fixed to said

fixed arm and the other end is a free end (12, fig. 1); a slider attached to the free end of said suspension (13, fig. 1); an object lens mounted on said slider (15, fig. 1); an optical means fixed to said fixed arm and having a light source and a light receiving system (16, 17, fig. 1); a collimator lens positioned between said light source and said object lens along an optical axis connecting said light source and said object lens (17, fig. 1 and par. 101), for converging a light from said light source to make it enter said object lens (par. 101), converging a returned-back light from said object lens to make it enter said light source (par. 101 and 17, fig. 1); and a first collimator lens moving means for moving said collimator lens along said optical axis between said light source and said object lens (21, fig. 4 and par. 105); wherein the slider mounted with said object lens, attached to the free end of said suspension floats due to a wind pressure of a rotary body rotating at a position facing to said object lens (par. 119).

Further regarding claim 16, Watanabe discloses a control apparatus for performing tracking control on said optical head apparatus, comprising a collimator lens position control means for controlling a position of said collimator lens by driving said first collimator lens moving means based on a focus error signal (pars. 81-83).

Regarding claim 4, Watanabe further discloses wherein said first collimator lens moving means is an electromagnet (21, fig. 4 and par. 55).

Regarding claim 5, Watanabe further discloses wherein said first collimator lens moving means is a Piezo-effect element (16, fig. 1 and par. 55).

Regarding claim 6, Watanabe further discloses wherein said rotary body is a rotary optical recording medium (3, fig. 1 and par. 36).

Regarding claims 7 and 19, Watanabe further discloses a second collimator lens moving means for substantially moving said collimator lens in the direction perpendicular to said optical axis (16, fig. 7).

Further regarding claim 19, Watanabe discloses control apparatus further comprises a tracking sub servo control means for controlling a position of said collimator lens to the track direction of said rotary recording medium by driving said second collimator lens moving means based on a tracking error signal (44, fig. 3 and pars. 75-76).

Regarding claim 8, Watanabe further discloses wherein said second collimator lens moving means is an electromagnet (21, fig. 8 and pars. 103-104).

Regarding claim 9, Watanabe further discloses wherein said second collimator lens moving means is a Piezo-effect element (16, fig. 7 and pars. 103-104).

Regarding claim 10, Watanabe further discloses wherein said rotary body is a rotary magneto-optical recording medium (3, fig. 7 and par. 36).

Regarding claim 20, Watanabe further discloses wherein said rotary recording medium has one or a plurality of recording surfaces (3, 32, fig. 1); and said collimator lens position control means of said control means drives said first collimator lens moving means to adjust a position of said collimator lens so that a light from said light source is focused on one recording surface subjected to recording or reproducing of data through said object lens among one or a plurality of recording surfaces of said rotary recording medium (par. 133).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-3 and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe (JP 2001-297457) in view of Yoo (US 6243216).

Regarding claims 2 and 17, Watanabe fails to disclose wherein said collimator lens is positioned so that a focal position thereof positions approximately at a light emission point of said light source, and an incident iris of said object lens positions at a focal position when assuming that a parallel light enters from the light source to said collimator lens. In the same field of endeavor, Yoo discloses wherein a collimating lens receives light from a source at a focal position and makes the light parallel at the position of the iris of an objective lens (1-3, fig. 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have the collimator lens of Watanabe adjust light emitted from a focal point at a laser such that is parallel at the iris (thus if parallel light enters the collimator lens making it focus on the iris). The rationale is as follows: One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to provide the feature of the collimator lens in order to have completely parallel light enter an objective lens eliminating the need for adjustment of the objective lens in the focusing direction.

Regarding claims 3 and 18, Yoo further discloses wherein a distance between said collimator lens and the light emission point of said light source is approximately equal to a distance between said collimator lens and the incident iris of said object lens (Table 1, col. 3 line 41 and fig. 3).

Claims 11, 12 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe (JP 2001-297457) in view of Knight (US 6449221).

Regarding claim 11, Watanabe fails to disclose wherein said optical means fixed to said fixed arm emits a light from said light source along a surface of said arm; and said fixed arm is provided with a mirror for directing the light emitted from said optical means to said collimator lens. Watanabe discloses a mirror provided on the optical package (171, 17A, fig. 2) but fails to disclose wherein the light travels along the surface of the fixed arm where the mirror is located. In the same field of endeavor, Knight discloses a mirror located on a fixed arm of a flying head which directs light to a collimator lens (2020, fig. 20A and fig. 21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus disclosed by Watanabe by providing the mirror on the fixed arm. The rationale is as follows: One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to provide the mirror on the fixed arm in order to control fine tracking of the laser light on the medium (see col. 3 lines 7-17).

Regarding claim 12, Knight further discloses wherein said optical means fixed to said fixed arm emits a light from said light source along a surface of said fixed arm; and said fixed arm has a mirror for directing the light emitted from said optical means to said collimator lens and a mirror rotation means for rotating the mirror for making the light emitted from said optical means enter said collimator lens by being shifted from said optical axis (2022, fig. 2A and fig. 21).

Regarding claim 15, Watanabe fails to discloses wherein said object lens is configured by combining two converging lenses provided close to the slider and used for a near field recording operation. In the same field of endeavor, Knight discloses an composite lens for near field

recording (fig. 28G). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus disclosed by Watanabe by providing the composite lens of Knight. The rationale is as follows: One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to provide the composite lens in order to increase the NA of the system, thereby reducing the spot size of the beam and increasing the recording density of the media.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe (JP 2001-297457) in view of Knight (US 6449221) as applied to claims 11, 12 and 15 above and further in view of Fuji et al (US 4667315).

Regarding claim 13, Watanabe in view of Knight fail to disclose wherein said mirror rotation means is an electromagnet. In the same field of endeavor, Fuji discloses an electromagnet for rotating a mirror in an optical head assembly (col. 24 lines 3-11). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an electromagnet for driving the mirror as taught by Fuji. The rationale is as follows: One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to provide an electromagnet to drive the mirror in order to improve the stability of the control system (see col. 3 lines 16-36).

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe (JP 2001-297457) in view of Knight (US 6449221) as applied to claims 11, 12 and 15 above and further in view of Yonezawa et al (US 4703408).

Regarding claim 14, Watanabe in view of Knight fail to disclose wherein said mirror rotation means is a Piezo-effect element. In the same field of endeavor, Yonezawa discloses an Piezo-effect element for rotating a mirror in an optical head assembly (70, fig. 10 and col. 10 lines 59-66). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an piezo

effect element for driving the mirror as taught by Yonezawa. The rationale is as follows: One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to provide an piezo effect element in order to achieve ultra fine tracking of the optical assembly.

Claims 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe (JP 2001-297457) in view of Yanagawa et al (US 5982733).

Regarding claims 21 and 22, Watanabe fails to disclose wherein the first collimator lens moving means moves the collimator lens independently of the light source. In the same field of endeavor, Yanagawa discloses a collimator lens moving means which moves the collimator lens independently of a light source (18, fig. 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to move the collimator lens independently.

The rationale is as follows: One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have used a moving means to independently move the collimator lens as it would have been applying a known method to a similar device ready for improvement to obtain predictable results.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 3/08/2007 with respect to independent claims 1 and 16, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., the collimator lens is moving independently from the laser light source) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

The limitation is present in the new claims 21 and 22 and the claims are rejected on the new grounds of rejection above.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tawfik Goma whose telephone number is (571) 272-4206. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Korzuch can be reached on (571) 272-7589. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Tawfik Goma/
11/13/2007

/William Korzuch/
SPE, Art Unit 2627